

Hitting The Mark With The Aid Of The Movies

American Gunners, Champion Shots of the World, Are Using the Cinematograph to Photograph Shells in Flight as an Aid in Finding the Range Quickly.

The gunners of America have always held the championship of the world for accuracy. They are now experimenting with a new range finding device, which will give the American gunner the range before the enemy can get it and give the lighter for the American Army the chance to hit the mark first.

The cinematograph is the device called into use by the American gunners and experiments are now being conducted by an Eastern Optical Company under the supervision of the United States Government along the lines of new style range finding.

The movie man who has invaded the church, the political hall, the public school and is capturing much of the patronage of the theater is now going to be the knight of war. He will be part of the personnel of every battleship of every coast defense. While experiments have been made with the moving picture man operating his camera standing on the turret of the battleship, the best results have been with a camera attached to the gun itself. In cases when the mark cannot be seen from the gun the machine will have to be stationed elsewhere, but so far good results have not been obtained from such operation.

The human eye cannot detect the motion of a projectile through the air. We can hear the cannon ball coming, but it comes so swiftly it cannot be seen with the eye. The camera, however, is swift enough to catch sight of the projectile. Accurate photographs of projectiles have been taken by a swift shutter, but not until recently has the moving picture machine been called upon to photograph the flight of the projectile.

The plates of the moving picture camera after taking the picture are run into a fixing bath, and the impression is firmly fixed so it can be seen on the plate with the naked eye. The point where the projectile strikes is shown clearly. In case the bullet strikes short of the mark the distance is photographed and the gun can be raised. If it shoots over the mark the gun can be lowered.

The Americans having been the first to discover this new device, doubtless will have it more highly developed than any other nation should we go to war.

The advantage of getting the exact range of the enemy before he gets your range is obvious. If you can explode several shrapnel shells in the enemy's trenches or aboard his boat before he can find your range you have won a great advantage. All other things being equal, the side which gets in the first telling shot wins. The same is true of a projectile. Should a projectile be fired into a ship's side it may be possible to sink the enemy before he can find your range.

Operating on that theory the Americans are sparing no pains to get the first shot.

**MONSTER TELESCOPE
IN FRONT OF CAMERA.**

A monster telescope is mounted on a cannon to give a large picture

of the spot struck to the camera. This innovation in range finding is entirely unknown to the Europeans. Europe still contents itself with watching for the range with the eye and the eye is likely to err greatly.

The camera never makes even the slightest mistake. The machine never thinks. Patiently it responds to the demands of the maker.

Since the birth of the American Republic a remarkable progress has taken place in the science of war, and nowhere has the progress been noted more than in range finding.

The men who fought under John Paul Jones took a look at the whites of the eyes of the English and fired. They pulled their ships alongside and fired load after load or cannot shot and rifle balls into each other. It was a favorite trick of Admiral Jones to lash his ship to that of the English and board the enemy, imagine the fighters to-day boarding the enemy's craft. In

those early days of American fighting our ancestors won their spurs as champion shots and gunners of the world.

While we first earned that title in the days of muzzle loading gun fighting, we have never lost it. A story of the Battle of Lexington has it that a farmer with a single barrel muzzle loading musket of the flint lock type, left his farm and hurried across his neighbor's field to snipe some of the British soldiers who were retreating from that famous battlefield. He had one load in his gun and enough powder for a second charge.

"Why didn't you take a full horn of powder?" another minute man asked.

"It'll kill two men and every other minute man does his duty that will be enough, will it not?" flashed back the man with an extra charge.

The two minute men lay in wait behind a fence for the approach of

the retreating English. The man with two shots took deliberate aim at one of the officers and fired. The man fell. The minute man deliberately loaded his gun. Carefully he rammed the charge home, looked after the priming, examined the flint to see if all was in readiness and fired again. Another officer fell. He then returned to his home. He had done his duty.

The minute man's desire not to waste gunpowder was born of necessity. Gunpowder was expensive and about the time of the Battle of Lexington it looked as though there might be need of a great deal of it before the war was over. The minute men did not shoot blindly. They first got the range, sighted deliberately and then used up their

extensively. The Revolutionary War had found us with little artillery. The War of 1812 found us much better prepared.

Gen. William Henry Harrison, fighting in Ohio and Indiana and working in communication with Commodore Oliver Perry of the navy, was given the task of ousting the English who had crossed over into the Northwest territory of the United States and menaced the ownership of the entire Mississippi Valley.

Harrison waited for Perry. It soon came. Perry, with his sailors, made his way to the great lakes. There he chopped down trees and built a navy to meet the English lake fleet. Men-o'-war of that time were not the wonderfully constructed things they now are. They were for the most part merchantmen fitted up with guns for the occasion. Perry sailed out on the lake. Although his flagship was riddled and sunk under him, he boarded another of his boats and finished the battle, driving the English from the lakes by his great gunnery.

Perry was only following out the example of Admiral Jones when he refused to give up with the sinking of his ship. Jones was a little more unusual, however. He first boarded a British ship. That, leaving his

Captain Bragg, Grape shot, was something new in the annals of artillery. It was a good deal like our modern shrapnel. To be more explicit, it might be termed the father of shrapnel. The shells were loaded with the shot. When the shell exploded in the ranks of the enemy by the burning out of the fuse the shot was scattered all through the ranks.

The cost of war was creeping up, even then. It was much more expensive to fight in the Mexican War than to fight in the Revolution. Captain Bragg so distinguished himself for his good marksmanship that the Mexicans retreated in bad order.

The Civil War is another example of first-class American gunnery. In that conflict the shooting was done on both sides, however, and it was not until the Spanish-American War that we had opportunity to test our ability with the enemy.

When the Spaniard-American War opened, the report was current in Europe that we could not fight acceptably. We were poor gunners at the best, according to the reports.

Americans were discredited in nearly every European port.

**SMALL AMERICANS LOSSES
IN FIGHT WITH SPAIN.**

But the American "lads" were so

slight in the "A" side that the war of '14 and '15 opened.

Spain was not the military equal of the United States. She had a bigger standing army. She had been conducting a low war in Cuba and had over 100,000 soldiers fighting there when we beat them together. Her navy was as big as ours, although it was far removed from the base of supplies.

The United States war chiefs called the Oregon to come around Cape Horn and help fight Spain.

There are still "big" who would be the prey of "small".

There were Europeans who said she never would be of any use to America again.

The United States trusted to the ability of the Americans to find the range and shoot first and fast. The Oregon made the trip without stem. In the meantime the Spanish fleet crossed to Cuba and took position in Santiago.

Before the Santiago fleet could be conquered, Dewey sailed into Manila Bay and there surprised the world by utterly destroying the Spanish fleet. The Spanish did not seem to have a chance. While all their ships were sunk the Americans lost nothing. Only a few of the Spanish ships found their mark.

The story was repeated in Cuba. When the Spanish fleet tried to leave the bay, the Americans began an attack. They entirely destroyed the Spanish fleet, although not a single American ship was lost. In both cases it was a matter of finding the range first and shooting accurately after the finding.

It's a long jump from Admiral John Paul Jones and his methods of fighting to the methods of Admiral Dewey. It is still a longer jump from the methods of Dewey to the methods which will be employed if America ever goes to war again.

Today there are hundreds of things to be taken into consideration which never were thought of in Paul Jones' day. The direction and velocity of the wind is one. The wind has a mighty influence on a big projectile. It made no difference when your enemy was within pistol shot. When he is fourteen miles away it makes a lot of difference. The gunner also has to reckon on the wind between him and the enemy. There are often contrary currents. That is especially true when fighting on land where there are many hollows and valleys, or on a sea off the coast.

The gunner instead of depending on his vision, has to figure out by triangulation where his bullet ought to land. He has to raise his gun instead of shooting straight at the enemy he shoots high in the air and the shell falls down on the enemy. Instead of shooting in the general direction of the "small," he has to shoot to the right or left according to the wind and the distance to be traversed. He has to know the violence of the wind, too.

It is almost impossible to fight as the minute man and hit the mark the first thing. Therefore, the moving picture machine comes in handy because it makes it possible to find the range at least after the first few trial shots. A bullet in a big gun costs from \$100 to \$200. We can afford to spend a good deal of money just to find the range before shooting a whole broadside.

POOR CONNIE.

Poor Connie Mack, the lonesome king, is weeping in despair. His pitching staff is on the blank. His catcher only fails.

His veterans are frail and thin. And weak and wizened and ... And all that they can do is to sit and eat and ...

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Earthquake in Greece Destroys Three Towns

PARIS Oct 18—Great damage was done by the earthquake yesterday the villages of Kaparoli and Pyri near Thebes, being destroyed, according to a dispatch from Athens. At Thebes the shocks were accompanied by submarine rumblings. The Greek province of Boeotia suffered most. Twenty distinct shocks were felt there. The number of casualties is not known.

Provisions and tents are being hurried for those who have lost their homes.

In Athens the movements were felt for 30 seconds. Several houses were cracked and the foundations of many were shaken.

Another dispatch says the railway stations on the Larissa line suffered much, and much damage was done at Piraeus, Atalante and Chalkis experiencing severe property losses. Shocks were felt in the Peloponnesus, Evklides Ebousa and the Ionian islands.

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Adv.

On the morning of the fifteenth after a close examination I became convinced that I am making a determined stand. This was con-

firmed by report reaching me from the French armies operating my right and left which clearly indicated that the enemy was occupying a strongly entrenched line along the whole valley of the Aisne. A few days previously the fortress of Maubourguet had fallen and a quantity of siege artillery had been brought from there to strengthen the enemy's front.

On the day when I judged by experts to be from eight-inch guns all on our position. These had a range of 10,000 yards and during the course of the battle our troops suffered heavily from this fire although latterly its effects have been largely mitigated by more efficient and thorough retrenching the necessity for which I have impressed strongly upon my corps commanders. The fifth division was unable to maintain its position on account of flanking fire and had to retreat to the river bank of Misay where with great skill Major Charles Ferguson maintained his position throughout the whole battle although his trenches were on lower ground than those of the enemy on a plateau only 400 yards away.

But One Brigade Crosses.

The fourth guard brigade met with severe opposition at Chavonne and only late in the afternoon were able to establish a foothold on the northern bank of the river.

By nightfall the first division occupied the area around Moulinet, Paisy and Geny. The second division bivouacked on the southern bank of the river leaving only the fifth brigade on the north bank to establish a brigade head. The second corps found all the bridges destroyed except that at Condry which was in possession of the enemy and remained so until the end of the battle.

In the approach to Misay where the fifth division eventually crossed, there is some open ground which was swept by artillery fire from the opposite bank. The thirteenth brigade therefore was unable to advance but the fourteenth directed to a less exposed point, was forced over.

On the morning of the sixteenth the third corps found the enemy established in strength on Vregny plateau. The twelfth infantry crossed at Venetel but the bridge was so damaged that the artillery could only be man-handled across it. Meanwhile the construction of a bridge began close to the road bridge at Venetel.

At 2 p.m. an infantry attack in the direction of Chivres and Vregny had made good progress but at 5:30 p.m. the enemy's artillery fire from the direction of Vregny became so severe that no further progress could be made. The positions were held until dark.

In the evening the enemy retired at all points and entrenched himself on high ground about two miles north of the river along which runs the Chemin des Dames. Detachments of infantry however strongly entrenched in commanding positions down the slopes and on various spurs, were left in front of all three army corps with powerful artillery in support of them.

Heavy Artillery Fire Continues.

During the night of the thirteenth and on the fourteenth and following days field companies vigorously worked night and day throwing eight pontoon across the river under a generally heavy artillery fire which was incessantly kept up on most of the crossings after their completion. The other wagon and railway bridges were temporarily repaired to take foot passengers one would take a weight up to six tons. The operations of the field companies during this trying time were worthy the best traditions of the Royal engineers.

"Wet weather added to the difficulties." On the evening of the fourteenth it was still impossible to decide whether the enemy was only making a temporary halt or intended to stand and defend his position. With a view to clearing the situation I ordered a general advance. The action of the first corps on this day under the direction and command of Sir Douglas Haig was of so skillful bold and decisive a character that he gained positions which alone would have enabled me to maintain my position for more than three weeks of very severe fighting on the north banks of the river.

By noon of this day the position roughly was that two brigades extended along a line running east and west on the north side to Troisvilles on the south to Chemin des Dames.

About 1 p.m. the enemy renewed a footing between the first and second corps and threatened to cut the communications of the latter. General Haig was hard pressed and had no reserve in hand. I placed a cavalry division at his disposal part of which he skillfully used to prolong and secure the left flank of the Guards brigade. Some heavy fighting ensued, which resulted in the enemy being driven back with heavy loss.

General Advance Ordered.

About 4 o'clock a weakening of the counter attacks by the enemy and other indications tended to show that his resistance was decreasing and a general advance was ordered by the army corps commander. Although meeting with considerable opposition and coming under heavy artillery fire the position of the corps at the end of the day's operations extended from Chemin des Dames on the right through Chivres to Le Cote de Soupir with the first cavalry brigade on the right to the Chavonne-Solliens road on the right the corps was in close touch with the French troops of the eighth corps, which were entrenched in echelon to its right rear. During the night they entrenched this position.

Throughout the battle of the Aisne this advanced and commanding position was maintained. And I cannot speak too highly of the valuable services rendered by Sir Douglas Haig and the army corps under his command. Day after day night after night the enemy's infantry has been hunted against him in a violent counter attack, which has never on any one occasion succeeded, while the trenches all over his position have been under continuous and heavy artillery fire.

The operations of the first corps on this day resulted in the capture of several hundred prisoners and some field pieces and machine guns. The casualties were very severe on our side losing three to us four colonels.

The third division commenced a further advance and had nearly reached the plateau of Misay when it was driven back by a powerful counter attack supported by a pony train. The division took to its heels and retreated itself about a mile north of Misay, ridge effectively covering its position.

The fourth and fifth divisions were unable to do more than maintain their ground.

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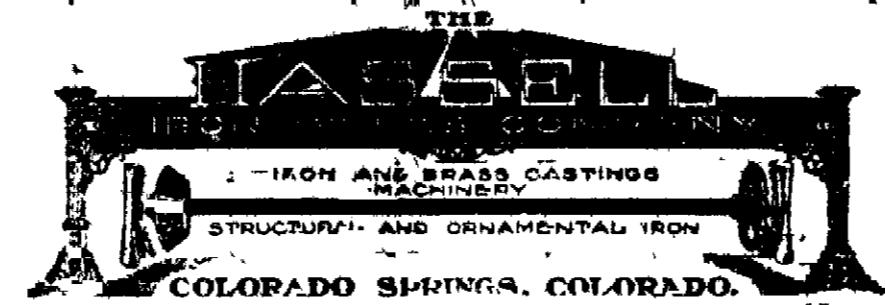
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Wants

TO TRADE
WE CAN TRADE OR BUY, ANYTHING, ANYWHERE.
COLE & BEHRE
Room 15, 12½ S. Tejon.

NINE-ROOM modern residence, North Cascade Ave., to trade for smaller property, must be modern and well located. Address with location of property. O-75 Gazette.

WILL TRADE brand new high-grade auto for improved Colorado Springs real estate. Address with description of property. O-76 Gazette.

FOR TRADE—Registered pure, two colts buggy, carriage and harness. For good auto. Call D. N. Tejon Ph. 1603.

FINE north end property; trade for southern property or land. Box 689, city.

WILL trade for clear furniture of rooming house. Address X, Box 252, city.

COLORADO SPRINGS residence to trade for Missouri farm. Address P-44, Gay.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed bids will be received by the City Clerk of the City of Colorado Springs until Wednesday, October 21st, 1914, at 9:30 a.m. for the construction of the west two arches with necessary foundations complete of the proposed concrete-steel viaduct at 36th Street in said city, also for the construction of such viaduct complete, all according to the plans, specifications, details and drawings therefor now on file in the office of said clerk.

Plans, drawings, details and specifications can be had from the Commissioner of Public Works and Property of said City upon the deposit of \$5.00 therefor. The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the City Council
October 10, 1914.

CHAS. CHAPMAN,
City Clerk.

BANKRUPT'S PETITION FOR DISCHARGE

In the matter of Franklin A. Henry, bankrupt—To the Honorable Robert E. Lewis, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Colorado.

Franklin A. Henry of Kendrick Post Office in the County of Lincoln and State of Colorado in said district, respectfully represents that on the 18th day of May, last past, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the acts of Congress relating to bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all his property and rights of property and has fully complied with all the requirements of said acts and of the orders of the court touching his bankruptcy.

Wherefore he prays that he may be released by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said laws, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 14th day of October, 1914.

FRANKLIN A. HENRY,
bankrupt.

ORDER OF NOTICE OF FILERON.
Order of Colorado No. 1:

On this 28th day of October, 1914, on reading the foregoing petition, it is ordered by the Court, That a hearing had on the same on the 18th day of December, 1914, before George M. Wren, Referee in Bankruptcy at Colorado Springs, in said district, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be published in The Colorado Springs Gazette, a newspaper printed in said district, and that all known editors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the Court, that the Referee shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residence and so forth.

Witness the Honorable Robert E. Lewis, Judge of the said Court, and seal thereof, at Denver, Colorado, said district, on the 18th day of October, 1914.

CHARLES W. BISHOP,
(Seal of the Court) Clerk
By ALBERT TREGG,
Deputy Clerk

NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION

In accordance with the provisions of section 2144, Revised Statutes of Colorado, 1908, notice is hereby given that General Election will be held in the several wards and voting precincts in

Paso County, Colorado, on Tuesday, the third day of November, A. D. 1914, for the election of the following officers, to wit:

One United States Senator

One Representative in the LXIV Congress of the United States for the second Congressional District

One Judge of the Supreme Court for the State of Colorado for the term of four years

One Governor of the State of Colorado

One Lieutenant Governor of the State of Colorado

One Secretary of State

One Auditor of State

One State Treasurer

One Attorney General

One Superintendent of Public Instruction

Two Regents of the University of Colorado

One Regent of the University of Colorado to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William H. Bryant

One State Senator Third Senatorial District, consisting of the County of

Paso Co. to succeed Hon. Arthur Cornish

Three Members of the House of Representatives, to represent the County of El Paso to succeed Hon. John T. Vaughan, Warren M. Persons and James E. Thomas

The County Clerk and Recorder

The County Treasurer

The County Assessor

The County Superintendent of Schools

One County Surveyor

The County Commissioner for the First Commissioners' District

Two Justices of the Peace and Two Probate Judges in the several Justice's Precincts in El Paso County

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the County of El Paso, State of Colorado, at the City of Colorado Springs, the Nineteenth day of October, A. D. 1914.

ELROY C. SHELDON,
County Clerk and Recorder of El Paso County, Colorado (Seal)

The Day's News in Sport Circles

TIGERS START PREPARING FOR BOULDER GAME TODAY; ALUMNI WILL HAVE 'HOME COMING' DAY

Dopesters Figure Donovan May Get Back Into the Lineup; D.-U. Will Be Hard to Beat This Fall; Aggies and Mines Not as Strong

By T. W. ROSS.

There will be no resting on their laurels for the Tigers. The victorious Rothgeb machine returns to the City of Sunshine this morning from Salt Lake to begin preparation for the crucial struggle of the season—the Colorado university game at Washburn Field on October 31. When the schedule was made last winter the Tigers insisted on a November date for the Boulder battle, while the state wanted to play here on October 24. October 31 was finally agreed upon. This gives two weeks for preparation for both teams.

The Tigers are returning from their first game in good physical shape. They are returning with the much-needed confidence of a great victory, and now they know that they have the punch. Until Saturday neither the coach nor his players knew what they could do under fire. The Utah victory was earned because the Tigers were a speedy, versatile fighting machine. Every writer credits the U. C. players with putting up a magnificent game. However, despite this, they should not be overconfident. The Boulder game looks up in the offing. This will be the supreme test—the battle of the year.

Question of Open Play.

Certain it is that the Tigers didn't open up at Utah. They didn't have to. The smashing of the line and the trick formations netted the desired results. The lone forward pass attempted was successful, going for a touchdown. It was the smoothness of the Tiger machine that impressed Utah, and it was a "whim" that knew what it was doing. Probably, when Coach Rothgeb saw how things were going, he saved his open play for a more auspicious occasion.

The Tigers are going to use their open play this season, let no one fear. Reports from the Colorado-Aggie game last Saturday show that the state team is using the pass with a vengeance. Walter is star with the overhead play, and this play was responsible for several of the touchdowns. Therefore, the game may resolve itself into a contest of aerial cuniling.

Then there is another uncertain departmental kicking. Undoubtedly, Nelson is a better kicker than either M. Davis or Verner. Let him get within the 30-yard line and he generally scores, although he failed against the Tigers at Boulder last year. Despite the Utah name the Tiger kicking department is an unknown quantity. Only twice did Davis punt. No attempts were made at field goals, although Kramer kicked four goals from touchdown.

The agreeable surprise was the play of Schweizer Saturday. Somebody must have made him mad, because at Washburn field last week he worked hard enough but wouldn't fight as fiercely as the coach desired.

Bear Yarns and Donovan.

What about Donovan? The great University of Colorado star announced some weeks ago that he would not be able to play this season because of the doctor's orders. But Donovan was certified as eligible to the conference and is out in a suit every night at Boulder.

At the Aggie game the Boulder team was penalized because the waterboy, who happened to be Donovan, had to talk to the players too long. With coaches barred from the side lines, the waterboy becomes a valuable man, especially when he is Donovan. Who knows but that Donovan will recover in time to play against the Tigers a week from Saturday?

The alumni of the college are going to make October 31 "homecoming day." Plans are being made for the return of many of the grads to see the Tigers go up against the most bitter enemy in the conference. A section of seats will be reserved and decorated for the graduates.

Reports from the other conference games Saturday were interesting. Denver university showed up as a powerful scoring machine and one to be feared. The Ministers are heavy and have a fast backfield. The Aggies, so reports said, were simply outfooted. Coach Hughes has a lot of good men this year but much of the material is green. The Mines' score over Wyoming was disappointing. Utah de-



JOHN RAWLINGS

A Tiger lineman who has shown himself capable of filling almost any position on the front line. He is a sophomore and looks like a valuable man.

feated Wyoming 20 to 9 and the Mines won the Mormons only five points.

Utah plays the Mines Saturday.

Several of the local players probably will take in the game. However, the Mines cannot be beaten on dope.

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YALE'S STARS AGAINST NOTRE DAME



Here are four of Yale's leading 1914 footballists. Taylor, quarterback; Easton, halfback; punting; from left to right—Le Gere, fullback (inset above), and Alisworth, halfback (inset below).

Although Yale entered the season with few veterans and a rather dis-

couraging outlook, Coach Hinkey is

doing wonders in developing his men.

He has searched high and low

to show the extent of his efforts, one has

only to note the fact that Hinkey has

had as high as six elevens working

on Yale field at one time.

This innovation of having a large

number of elevens is expected to re-

sult ultimately in a very strong line

for the varsity. The line has been

weaker than the backfield so far

Yale's football resources

in past years three elevens

has been the average number at Yale with

other men filling in as substitutes or

having individual practice.

This innovation of having a large

number of elevens is expected to re-

sult ultimately in a very strong line

for the varsity. The line has been

weaker than the backfield so far

their fourth straight within their reach

right up to the last fortnight of the

season.

Besides Princeton, New York, and Boston which monopolized the national lead, three other teams made noises

but were easily quieted. They were Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. Cincinnati ran second to New York for almost an entire month beginning May 31. Disorganization wrecked the Reds after third place until the middle of the season.

Princeton won a clever use of open

and close play, scored a victory over

Lafayette, capturing two touchdowns

and 12 d. runs, toward

passing. Skillful kicking was all used

to advantage.

Both Cornell and Pittsburgh played

up to form, defeating Bucknell and Carlisle. The former eleven scored rapidly from the opening of the game, and the result was never in doubt. Pittsburgh however had to fight for every point made against the Indians, who scored once on a field goal.

Princeton by a clever use of open

and close play, scored a victory over

Lafayette, capturing two touchdowns

and 12 d. runs, toward

passing. Skillful kicking was all used

to advantage.

At Cornell offensively

the

middle of the diamond and judiciously

